# SECTION 8

# LUBRICATION

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#### SECTION 8

#### LUBRICATION

A single lubrication system is used for the entire set, including the generator and hydraulically operated governor controls.

The main oil sump is an integral part of the sub-base structure. It contains baffles to allow for pitch and roll in shipboard service. It is equipped with inspection and clean out ports, an oil filter and breather assembly. A gauge board is conveniently mounted above the sump at the front end of the set. Please refer to the outline drawings (Section 3) for more details.

The main components in the system i.e., pumps, cooler and strainer are mounted on the sub-base. The other components such as sight flow indicators, thermometers, orifices, valves and pressure switches, etc., are all located in the piping system. Please refer to the oil piping diagram for a more detailed listing.

The main oil pump is a positive displacement, gear type, vertically supported from the side of the gear case projecting into the oil sump to ensure flooding. It is driven from the free end of the low speed shaft through a right angle gear and vertical extension shaft. An auxiliary motor driven pump is also supplied. This is also a vertical set with the pump portion suspended into the oil pump to ensure flooding. An oscillating hand pump for priming or starting without power is also provided. This pump takes its suction directly from the sump and feeds into the main pump discharge line after the check valve.

Protective devices are incorporated into the lubrication system as follows:

- A. Low oil pressure shutdown device in the Woodward governor, see Woodward bulletins.
- B. Low oil pressure alarm switch.
- C. Low oil pressure trip mechanism in the T & T valve.
- D. Overspeed trip dump valve operating with the low oil pressure trip mechanism in the T & T valve.

Please refer to separate instructions on the alarm switches, speed governor and the trip and throttle valve for more details on the operation of these devices.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Keep the oil system clean and free from water. It is suggested that a small quantity of oil be drained periodically from the bottom of the reservoir and especially after prolonged shutdown periods, during which sediment and water will have a chance to settle to the bottom.

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Oil leaks are unsightly, and in proximity to parts carrying hot steam, constitute a fire hazard. All such leaks should be corrected immediately.

 $\overline{\text{NOTE}}$ : When lubrication of turbine bearings and reduction gear is from the same common source, oil should be selected to suit the reduction gear.

#### FLUSHING PROCEDURE

- 1. Remove turbine bearing caps.
- 2. Make sure that lower half rotor support rings are in position; remove journal bearings and thrust pads.
- 3. Store bearings carefully to avoid damage.
- 4. Replace bearing caps and bolt tightly. Fit triple layer of cheesecloth in filters. Fill oil reservoir with flushing oil; check that lube system is in correct operating mode.
- 5. Start lube pump, keeping careful check on oil level as system fills.
- 6. Check that oil is flowing at all points in system, venting as necessary to ensure flow. Check operation of pressure gauges and observe sight flows.
- 7. Check for any leakage, if any, repair immediately.
- 8. Raise oil temperature to  $160^{\circ}$  F (71 $^{\circ}$  C).
- 9. Circulate flushing oil for a minimum of 6 hours, longer if cheesecloth does not remain clean.
- 10. During flushing, operate switch over valves and by-passes to ensure that all parts of the system are thoroughly flushed. Slight oil spray to gears when fitted.
- 11. On completion, drain system completely and remove cheesecloth.
- 12. Thoroughly clean and wipe out oil reservoir; check that <u>all</u> strainers are clean.
- 13. Remove turbine bearing caps. Refit bearings after thorough cleaning. Lubricate liberally with turbine oil during assembly.
- 14. Remove rotor support rings and store in a safe place for future use.
- 15. Replace bearing caps and tighten to full torque.

continued..

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16. Refill oil supply with correct grade of lubricating oil. Insure system is completely full. Check oil level filling mark on gauge glass. Oil level must not be allowed to drop below this level.

#### MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDED

Oil samples should be drawn from oil systems at intervals of not more than 30 days and submitted to analysis. Based upon results of such analysis, the oil charge may be purified or renewed as indicated by comparison with the manufacturers specifications.

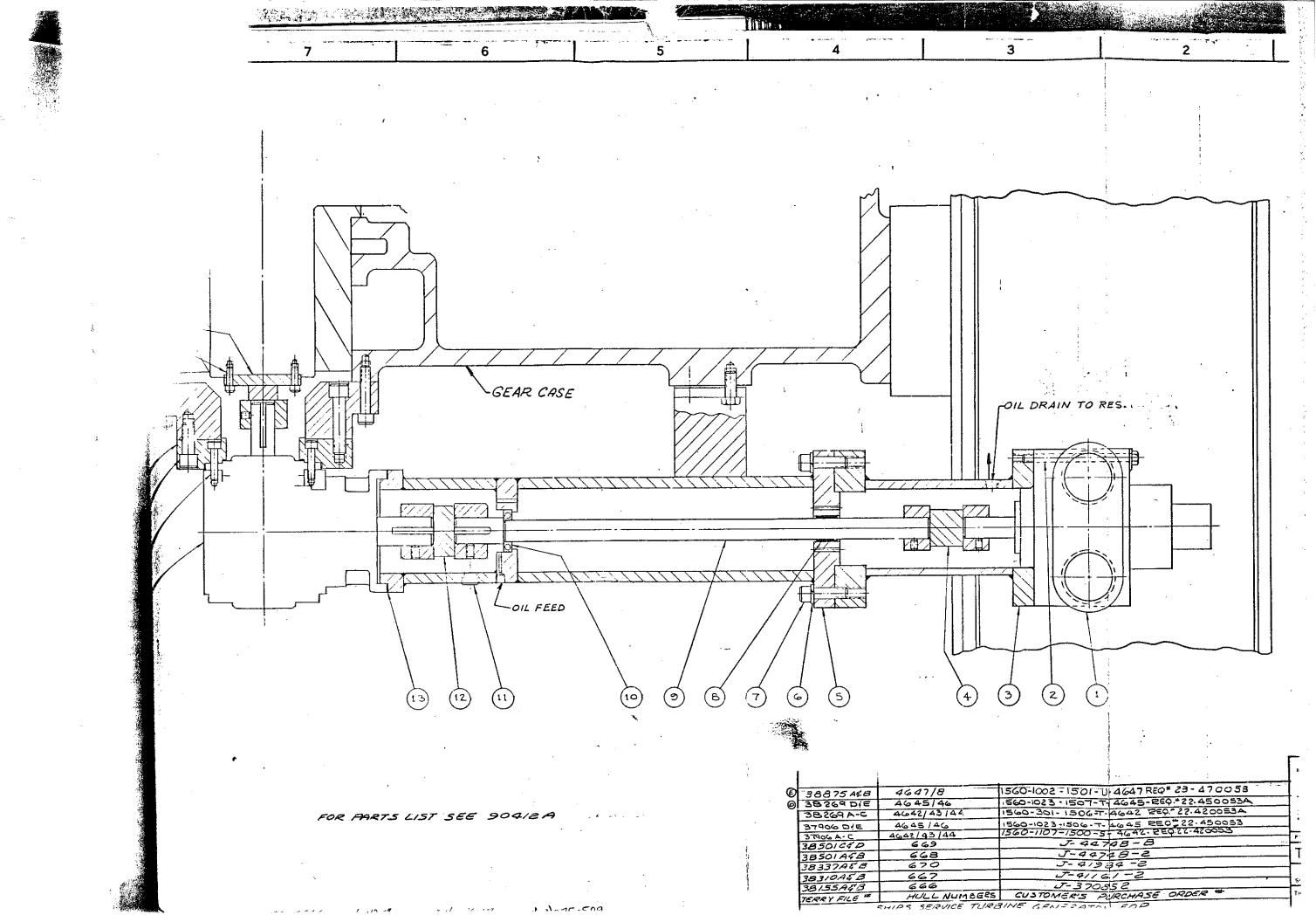
In those systems which are not subject to periodic sampling, the lubricant charge shall be renewed at intervals not to exceed 2500 operating hours or six (6) months, the first occurring.

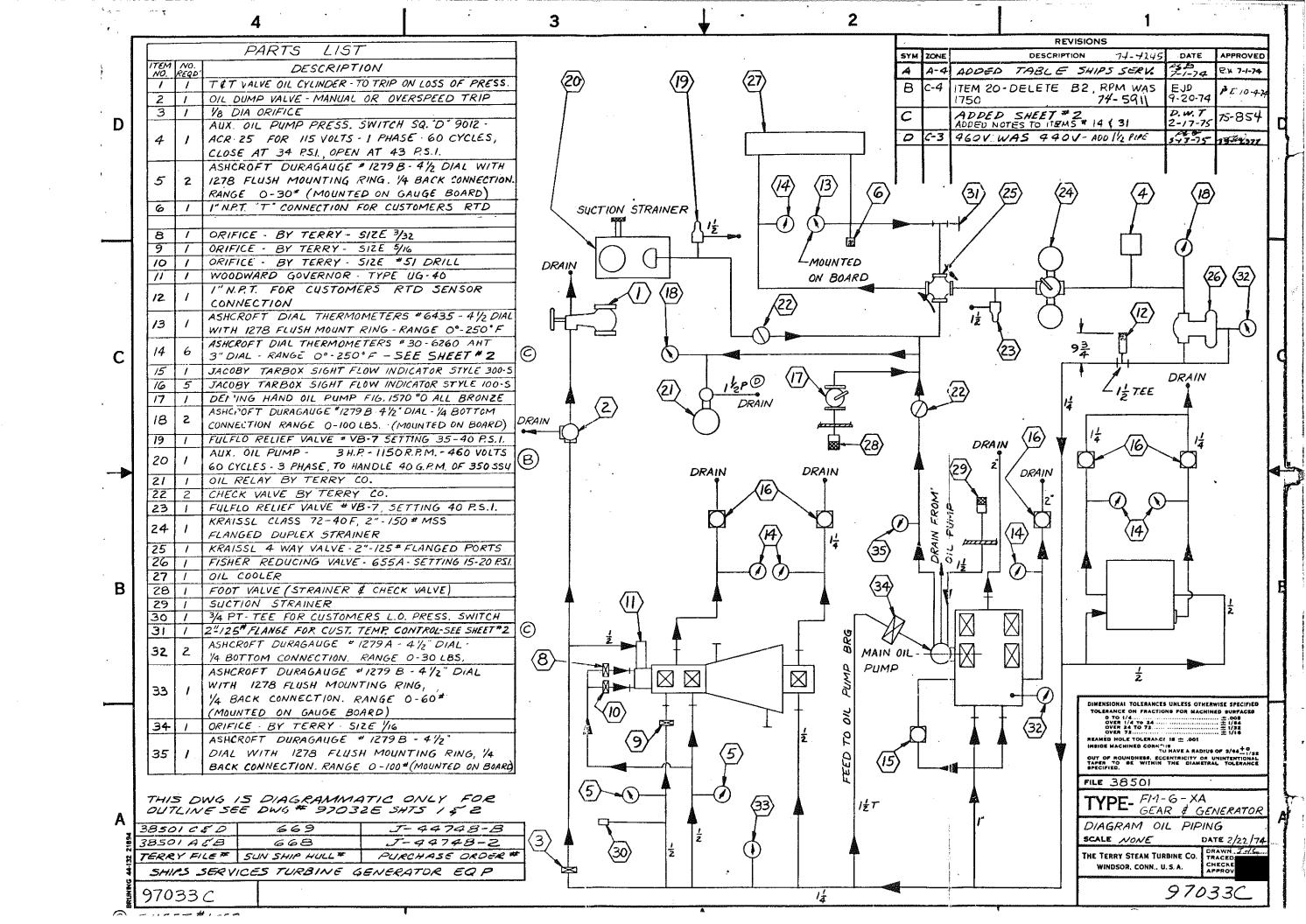
Visual checks of oil color/clarity should be conducted at each check of lubricant level (weekly).

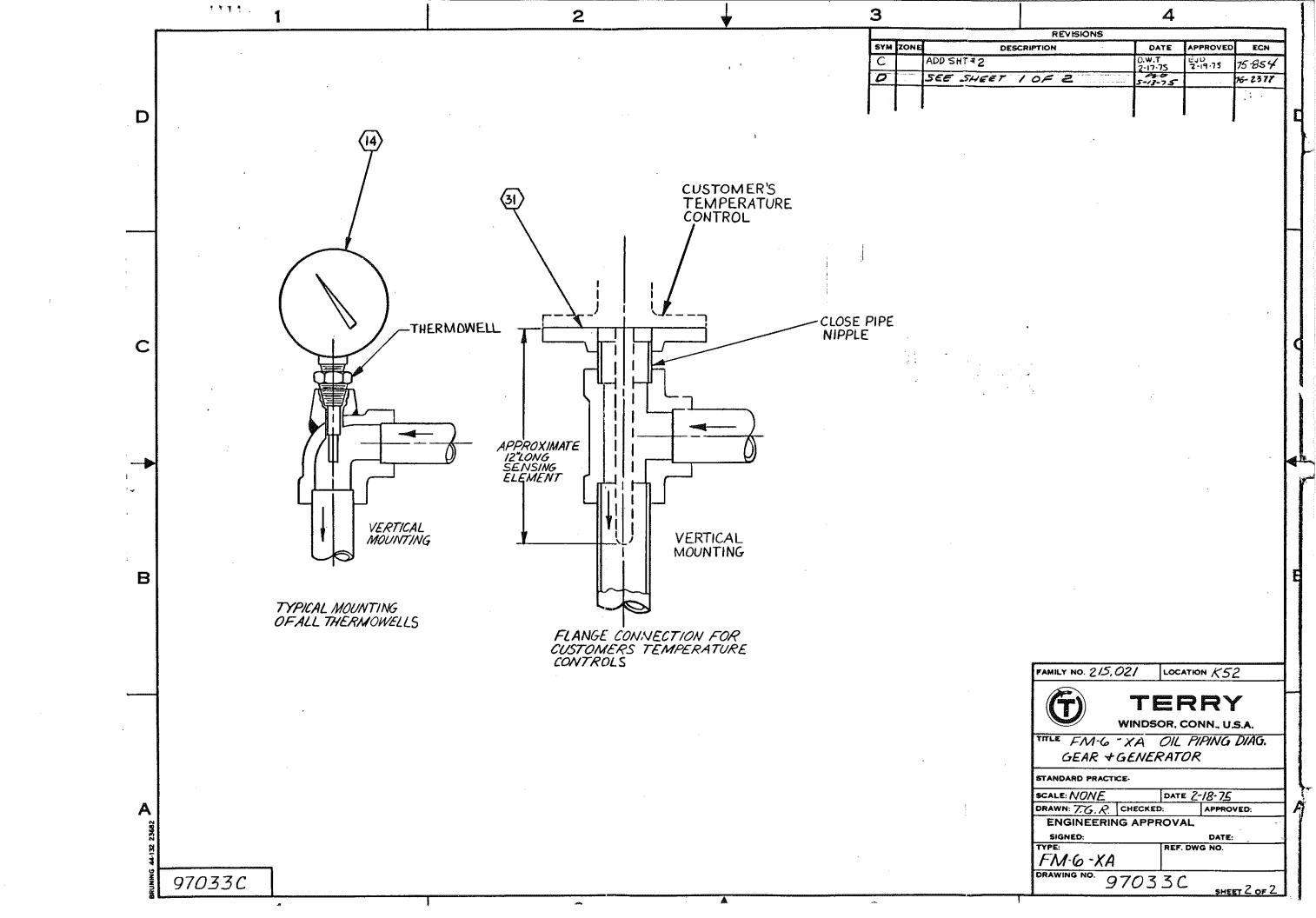
Any change in color or clarity is cause for further investigation or renewal of the lubricant charge.

Excessive debris or filtrates noted during strainer/filter maintenance, while not indicative of oil quality per se, require a thorough check of the lube system to determine the cause.

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DRM W.O. 41 S

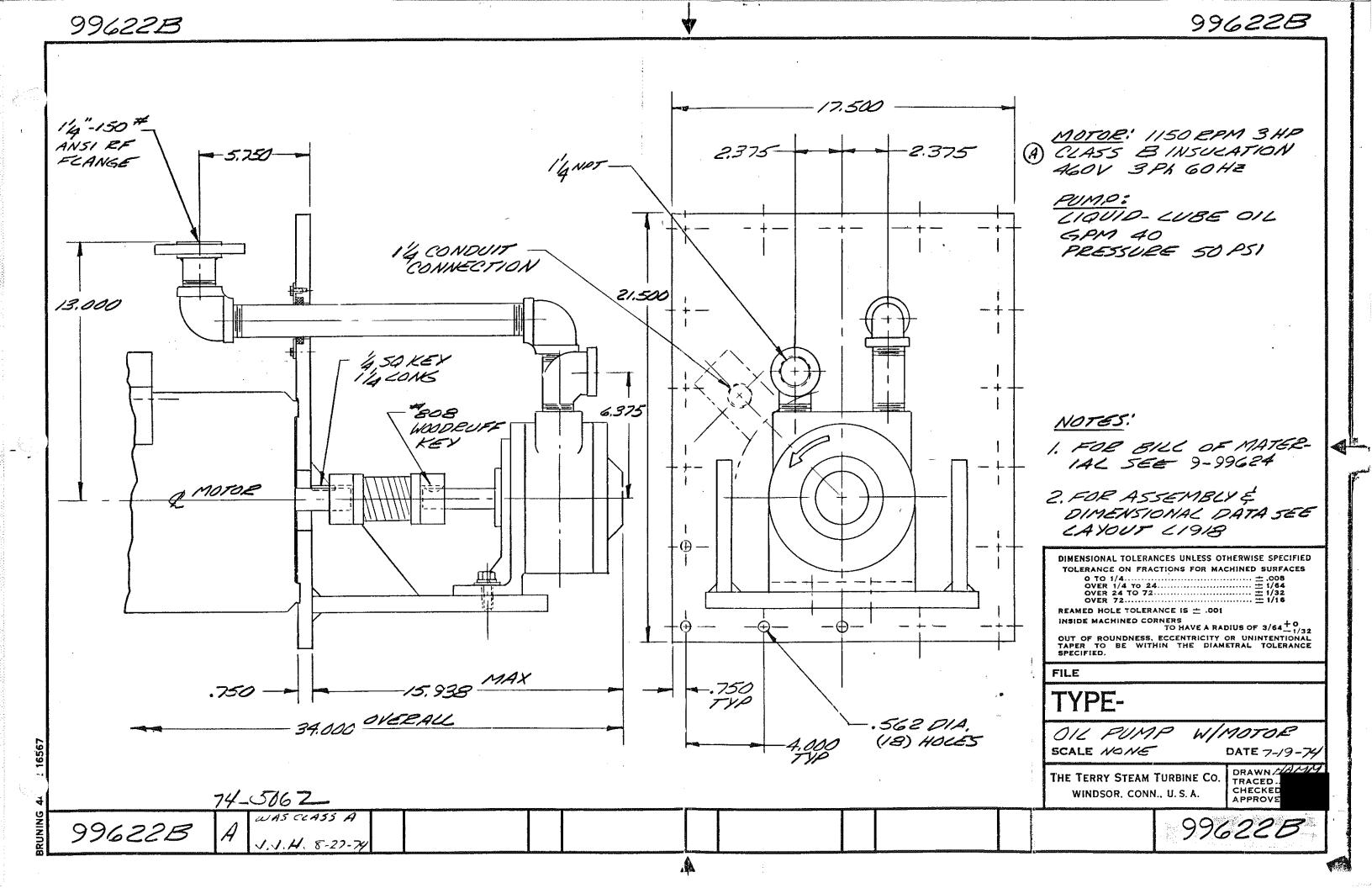
# The Terry Steam Turbine Co. BILL OF MATERIAL

ITEM NO.	PIECE NO.	PATT. OR FORGING NO.	PART		DWG. NO.	MATERIAL	NO. PER TURB.
1			PUMP, OIL W/MOTOR		99622В		1
			CONSISTING OF:				
				·			
2	75105A03		PUMP, OIL		75105A		1
3	75106A		COUPLING		75106A		1
4	75107A		MOTOR		75107A		1
5	49334		KEY - SQUARE		A1259X	EM-90	1_
6			KEY - #808 WOODRUF	F	STD	EM-90	1
7			FIANCE 1 1/4-150#	ANSI S.W. R.F.			
			FIANGE		1.00	ASTM A-182 GD-2 CARBON STEEL	1
413 Sec.			PIPE - 1 1/4 SCH 8	O SEAMLESS			
			2 1/2" LONG THREAD			ASTM A-106 TYPE CARBON STEEL	B 1
9			ELBOW - 3000# 1 1/			ASTM A-181 GD-2 CARBON STEEL	2
10	,		PIPE 1 1/4 SCH 80	1			
	,		16 1/4 LONG THREAD	ED BOTH ENDS		ASTM A-106 TYPE CARBON STEEL	3 1
11			PIPE 1 1/4 SCH 80				
			LONG THREADED BOTH			ASTM A-106 TYPE CARBON STEEL	B
12			STREET ELL - 3000#			·	
			(INTERNAL & EXTERN			ASTM A-181 GD-2 CARBON STEEL	1
13			SCREW 1/2-13 UNC-2				
			1 1/2 LONG		STD	STEEL	2
14		-	WASHER - 1/2 PLAIN	(STD WI)	STD	STEEL	2_
15			WASHER LOCK 1/2 ME		STD	STEEL	2
16			SCREW, 1/4-20 UNC-				
			1/2" LONG		STD	STEEL	2
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# The Terry Steam Turbine Co. BILL OF MATERIAL

Policy   P	NO. PER TURB.	MATERIAL	DWG. NO.	PART	PATT. OR FORGING NO.	PIECE NO.	ITEM NO.
19 99620E BRACKET, OIL PUMP 99620E	1	EM-104	99621A	RETAINER, SEAL		99621A	17
CONSISTING OF:  19A 99620E01 PIATE 99620E EM-102  19B 99620E02 PIATE 99620E EM-102  19C 99620E03 PIATE 99620E EM-102	2	STEEL	STD	PIN, TAPER #4-1.000" LG			18
19B 99620E02 PIATE 99620E EM-102  19C 99620E03 PIATE 99620E EM-102	1		99620E ·			9962Œ	19
19B 99620E02 PIATE 99620E EM-102  19C 99620E03 PIATE 99620E EM-102	11	EM-102	99620E	PIATE		99620E01	19A
19C 99620E03 PIATE 99620E EM-102	1	EM-102	99620E				
TITLE	1	FM-102	99620E				
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OIL PUMP W/MOTOR L-1918 PAGE 2 of 2	74-462		CHG.	OIL PUMP W/MOTOR I-1918 PAGE 2 of 2		TITLE	



# INSTALLATION AND SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERIES CE AND CF PUMPS

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# **TUTHILL PUMP COMPANY**

12500 So. Crawford Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60658

Telephone • Area Code 312 • 389 - 2500

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

TYPES

Model CE Pumps are sleeve bearing lip seal units with integral mounting foot, designed for direct drive service.

Model CF Pumps are sleeve bearing, lip seal units, flange mounting style, designed for direct drive service.

Model CEN Pumps are sleeve and ball bearing units with lip seal and integral mounting foot designed for indirect (belt, chain, gear, etc.) drive.

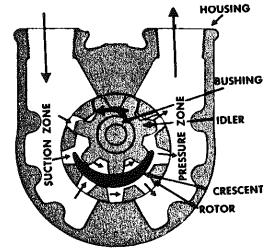
Model CFN Pumps are sleeve and ball bearing lip seal units with flange mounting style, designed for indirect drive.

All Series CE-CF pumps can be supplied with special mechanical seals, automatic reversing (Style "R") feature and steam jackets (through which steam or other heating medium may be forced to melt or reduce the viscosity of materials to permit rotation of the pump at starting. Conversely, when desirable, cooling water may be forced through these jackets). Series CE-CF pumps can also be supplied with valve in cover.

#### PUMPING PRINCIPLE

Tuthill internal-gear principle is based upon the use of a rotor, idler gear and a crescent-shaped partition that is cast integrally with the cover. (See accompanying figure.) Thus, only two moving parts comprise this efficient pumping element. Power is applied to the rotor and transmitted to the

idler gear with which it meshes. The space between the outside diameter of the idler and the inside diameter of the rotor is sealed by the crescent. When the pump is started, there is an increase in volume as the teeth come out of mesh. This creates a partial vacuum, drawing the liquid into the pump through the suction port. The liquid fills the spaces between the teeth of the idler and rotor, and is carried past the crescent



partition to the pressure side of the pump. When the teeth mesh on the pressure side, the liquid is forced from the spaces and out through the discharge port.

#### PUMP SELECTION

The table below shows the capacity and suggested driving motor size for different speeds and pressures. These figures are based upon pumping a liquid of about 200 S.S.U. viscosity, and with a 10 inch vacuum. While Tuthill pumps will develop as high as 27 inches of vacuum, it is sound engineering to reduce the vacuum to a minimum. The speed of the pump must be reduced when handling liquids of high viscosity and the size on lines increased to prevent cavitation, loss of capacity and high power requirements.

Caution: Remember that the pipe-line friction increases at a rapid rate with increase in viscosity. For a given pump and motor, larger pipe lines are necessary to maintain the same pump pressure when changing from a thin liquid to a thick liquid. Viscous liquid pumping installations are notoriously underpowered, due to lack of knowledge in computing pipe line friction. Handling of viscous liquids is a special hydraulic engineering problem which the Engineering Department of Tuthill is well-equipped to solve for you.

Consult the Tuthill Pump Company in selecting the proper pump, size of motor and pipe-line size for your job, giving them the following information:

- 1. Capacity required.
- 2. Maximum and minimum liquid temperature when entering the pump.
- 3. The viscosity at the minimum temperature.
- 4. Total length of suction pipe and discharge pipe.
- 5. Suction lift and height to which the pump must force the liquid.

#### PUMP CAPACITIES WITH SUGGESTED DRIVING MOTOR SIZES

Pump Speed 1800 R.P.M.							1200	R.P.	M.		900 R.P.M.										
Operating Pressure P.S.I.				10		50		10	100		10		50		00	10	10 50		50		00
		GPM	н.Р.	GPM	н.₽.	GPM	н.Р.	GPM	н.Р.	GPM	H.P.	GPM	н.Р.	GPM	H.P.	GPM	H.P.	GPM	н.₽.		
	2	9	1/2	8	3/4	7	1	64	1/3	6	1/2	54	3/4	5	1/4	44	1/3	4	1/2		
Pump Size	3	18	1	17	11/2	16	3	12	1/2	114	1	11	14	9	1/3	84	3/4	8	1		
	4	37	11/2	36	3	35	5	24	1	231	14	23	3	18	3/4	174	1	17	14		
	5	62	3	61	5	60	71	40	14	39	3	38	5	30	1	29	2	28	3		
	6	84	5	83	71/2	82	10	56	3	55	5	54	71/2	42	2	40	3	38	5		

150 P.S.I. Discharge pressure permissible for intermittent service.

#### INSTALLATION

#### PREPARATION

A large percentage of unsatisfactory pump installations is caused by failure to observe the natural laws limiting the suction lifts on volatile materials. At temperatures of approximately 70° F. or lower, kerosene and light fuel oils may be pumped at nearly full volumetric efficiency when combined vertical lift and friction in the suction line do not cause a vacuum to exceed 10 inches of mercury at the suction port of the pump. Ten inches vacuum on kerosene oil is equal to approximately fourteen feet of vertical lift without pipe friction. This varies with the temperature and various oils, but if, in laying out the suction line, the maximum vacuum is kept at this figure or lower, good results may be expected. If this vacuum is exceeded, it is almost certain to result in cavitation, loss of volume and a noisy installation.

#### LOCATION

The pump should be located as close to the source of supply as conditions will permit, below the level of the liquid in the reservoir, if possible. Pumps should be located in a dry and clean place, with space to work around them. When necessary to locate pumps in pits, provisions should be made to safeguard against floods. Care must be taken to properly support the suction and discharge piping so that no strain can be put on the pump from either its weight or expansion. Piping strains are very often the cause of misalignment, hot bearings, worn couplings and vibrations.

#### STRAINER PROTECTION

Piping or tubing should be cleaned out thoroughly to remove chips and pipe scale before connecting the piping to the pump. Neglect of this precaution may result in damage to the pump when it is put in operation. The suction piping should be as short and direct as possible. Grit, pipe chips, or other foreign substance that is allowed to pass through the pump, will almost surely injure and possibly ruin it. Always remember the following in the selection and positioning of a strainer:

- 1. A strainer should be installed to protect the pump wherever conditions permit.
- 2. When uncertain of pressure drop through the strainer, obtain this data from manufacturer, giving pump capacity and type of liquid to be handled.
- 3. Install strainer according to arrows or notation designating flow.
- 4. Have strainer accessible for servicing.
- 5. Use duplex type where shutdown during servicing is not permitted.
- 6. Provide a vacuum gauge in the suction line for determining when the strainer requires cleaning.
- 7. The greater the free opening, the less attention the strainer will require.

#### POINTS TO FOLLOW FOR PROPER INSTALLATION

Pumps should always be installed with both ports pointing upwards to insure proper priming. If it becomes necessary to install the pump with the ports pointed to the side, then the top port should be the suction port. When pipe lines are installed, an inverted "U" bend should be incorporated in the suction line close to the pump to trap liquid in the pump for priming. The suction line must be kept free from air leaks and air pockets.

When handling liquids of high viscosity, such as asphalt, heavy gear lubricants, linseed oil, Bunker "C" fuel oil, molasses, etc., the speed of the pumps and the running clearances are important. Consult the Tuthill Pump Company whenever unusual conditions of speed, pressure, vacuum or viscosity are encountered.

Before initial start of pump, it is recommended that some of the liquid to be pumped be introduced into the pump ports to insure wetting of the rotation elements. Check alignment and rotation of the driver to see that pump will rotate in the designated proper direction of rotation.

#### **SERVICE**

#### SEAL REPLACEMENT

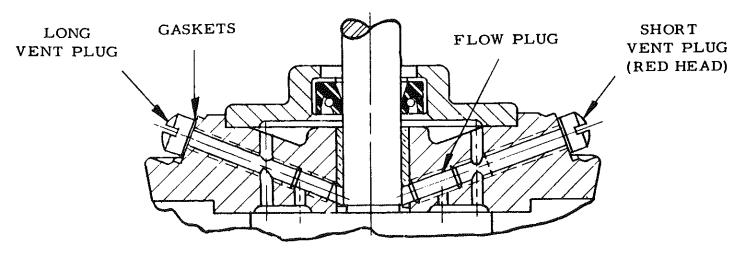
#### Model CE-CF:

- 1. Grip pump firmly across ports and opposite side of housing in vise with shaft end up.
- 2. Remove three cap screws and slide seal housing cap assembly off shaft.
- 3. Pry seal (CF94) from housing cap (CF68), clean out seal cavity with cloth. Press new seal (CF94) into housing cap with lip spring side facing mounting face.
- 4. Inspect shaft. If badly scored at seal area, rotor should be replaced. Carefully remove sharp edges from shaft and polish with crocus cloth. This will eliminate possible damage to the seal lip and assist in easy installation.
- 5. Install new gasket (CF74) into bracket.
- 6. Apply a dab of vasoline to the seal lip and install over shaft. (Caution: Seal lip must retain its position on shaft). Work housing cap assembly up and down on shaft to make certain that seal lip slides freely. Rotate to align holes in cap flange with tapped holes in pump bracket. Insert and tighten cap screws.

- 1. Grip pump firmly across ports and opposite side of housing in vise with shaft end up.
- 2. Determine direction of rotation of pump.
- 3. Loosen set screw in collar on outboard ball bearing and by turning bearing lock collar in direction opposite to the pump direction of rotation while holding shaft still, will permit removal from bearing inner ring.
- 4. Remove three cap screws and slide housing cap assembly off shaft.
- 5. Pry seal (CF94) from housing cap (CEN68), clean out seal cavity with cloth. Press new seal (CF94) into housing cap with lip spring side facing mounting face.
- 6. Inspect shaft. If badly scored at seal area, rotor should be replaced. Carefully remove sharp edges from shaft and polish with crocus cloth. This will eliminate possible damage to the seal lip and assist. in easy installation.
- 7. Install new gasket (CF74) into bracket.
- 8. Apply a dab of vasoline to the seal lip and install over shaft.

  (Caution: Seal lip must retain its position on shaft.) Work housing cap assembly up and down on shaft to make certain that seal lip slides freely. Rotate to align holes in cap flange with tapped holes in pump bracket. Insert and tighten cap screws.
- 9. Tighten bearing lock by holding shaft still and turning lock collar in direction of pump rotation. Tighten set screw in collar to shaft.

Important: The seal chamber is vented to the suction side of the pump. For Models CE and CEN, the short vent plug (painted red) must always be on the suction side of the pump.



Sectional view shows seal chamber vented to suction. The short plug, painted red, is installed on the suction side of seal chamber. If rotation is reversed, short plug and flow plug must be interchanged with long plug.

When it is necessary to reverse the shaft rotation of Model CF and CFN pumps:

- 1. Loosen cover cap screws free from bracket.
- 2. Revolve bracket 1800 so that vent hole to the seal chamber is located on the new suction side.
- 3. Align mounting holes and tighten cover cap screws.

#### PUMP DISASSEMBLY & INSPECTION

- 1. Remove housing cap (CE68 or CEN68) as described under instructions for Seal Replacement.
- 2. Mark cover, housing and bracket for proper reassembly.
- 3. Remove cover cap screws, cover, housing, idler, and rotor from bracket and thoroughly clean all parts.
- 4. The individual parts should be inspected for damage. The keyway in the end of the rotor shaft must be in good condition. There must not be any grooves or deep scratches on the following surfaces:
  - a. The I.D. surface in the housing.
  - b. The O.D. of the rotor.
  - c. The end face of the rotor.
  - d. The O.D. of the idler.
  - e. Both faces on the idler.
  - f. The inside surfaces of the cover including the surfaces on the crescent.
- 5. The rotor should be positioned in bracket and checked for clearance in the bearing. The shaft must turn freely without any detectable side play. Excessive side play will require replacement of the housing, bracket, rotor or all three parts.
- 6. The idler must turn freely on the idler pin in the pump cover without any detectable side play.

#### REASSEMBLY OF PUMP

- 1. Clean all parts thoroughly, using great care to eliminate all dirt.
- 2. Install rotor in bracket.
- 3. Position a minimum of .006" total thickness of plastic material gaskets over mounting registers of each bracket and cover.

  (Caution: A minimum of .006" thick gaskets are required to prevent bracket and cover registers from bottoming in housing C' Bores)
  - NOTE: Gaskets of various thickness are supplied so that proper internal end clearances are obtained. This clearance depends upon the size of pump and viscosity of the lubricant being handled. Select gasket thickness to obtain minimum end clearances as follows:
    - #2 Size Pump .001" to .002" Clearance #3 & #4 Size Pumps .002" to .003" Clearance #5 & #6 Size Pumps .003" to .005" Clearance
- 4. Install housing over rotor head and position on bracket register.
- 5. Apply idler to cover and position in housing register. Align matching marks for proper location. In "R" series pumps, check

position of boss on cover to be certain it is located on the suction side of the pump. Check position of vent plugs in bracket.

6. Install cover cap screws.

NOTE: Pull down gradually and evenly when tightening cap screws. The shaft should be revolved slowly as the cap screws are tightened gradually. Not one fastened down to the limit and another, and so on, but each screw in its turn tightened a little at a time until all finally become secure and the shaft turns freely without any detectable end play or binding.

7. Replace seal housing cap as described under "Seal Replacement".

#### FIELD CHECK LIST

#### WHAT TO LOOK FOR WHEN

- l, No Oil is Delivered.
  - a. Suction lift too high for vapor pressures of liquid pumped. While Tuthill Pumps will develop as high as 27 inches of of vacuum, it is wise to reduce the vacuum to a minimum.
  - b. Bad leaks in suction line or port passages can be detected by submerging pressure line from discharge side of pump into a pail of oil where the air will be seen in the form of bubbles.
  - c. Wrong direction of shaft rotation. In "R" models, check position of cover boss.
  - d. Pump shaft not rotating.

Check coupling or drive.

e. Relief valve setting too low.

Discharging fluid through by-pass port.

#### 2. Capacity is Too Low

- a. Suction lift too high.
- b. Air leaks in suction line.
- c. Suction line too small.

Can be detected by installing a vacuum gauge directly at the pump suction. The maximum vacuum at the pump suction should never exceed 15 inches of mercury. It is necessary to keep below 15 inches not because of the inability of the pump to handle a higher vacuum, but primarily because of the vaporization that is liable to take place at a higher vacuum. Vaporization caused by higher vacuums will generally result in capacity drop-off.

- d. Pump speed too slow.
- e. Strainer too small or obstructed.

- f. Suction pipe or port not immersed in the liquid deep enough.
- g. Piping improperly installed, permitting air pocket to form in pump.
- h. Increased clearances or wear in the pump will sometimes cause the pump to deliver an insufficient supply of liquid.

  This can generally be corrected by reducing the thicker.

This can generally be corrected by reducing the thickness of cover gaskets. Great care must be exercised in this operation. A folded gasket or a slight amount of dirt not only will frequently exaggerate the original trouble but will also be the cause of leakage. Refer to assembly pump note for minimum end clearances.

## 3. Pump Works Spasmodically.

- a. Leaky suction lines.
- b. Suction lift too high.
- c. Air or vapor in liquid.
- d. Coupling slipping on pump shaft.

#### 4. Pump Wastes Power.

- a. Pressure too high.
- b. Liquid more viscous than desired.
- c. Suction or discharge lines obstructed.
- d. Mechanical defects.

End thrust on pump shaft. (Tuthill pumps are not designed to take end thrust toward the pump cover and care must be taken to prevent thrust in this direction).

Drive shaft and pump shaft misaligned.

The pump may be binding due to insufficient end clearance. Pump shaft bent.

Misalignment within pump due to bad piping or poor installation, causing strains or distortion.

#### 5. Pump Is Noisy

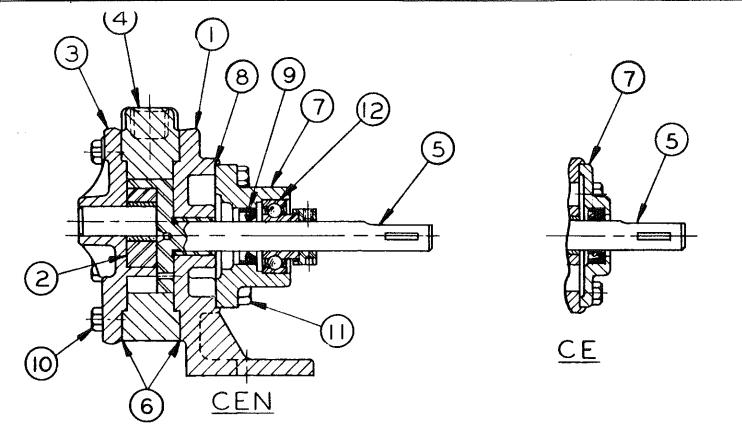
- a. Machine or part of it is acting as a sounding board.
- b. Misalignment or bad design of coupling.
- c. Coupling set too close to pump.
- d. Vibration of pump because of bent shaft or worn parts.
- e. Air leaks on suction side of pump.
- f. Suction lift too high, causing vaporization.

#### 6. Pump Leaks

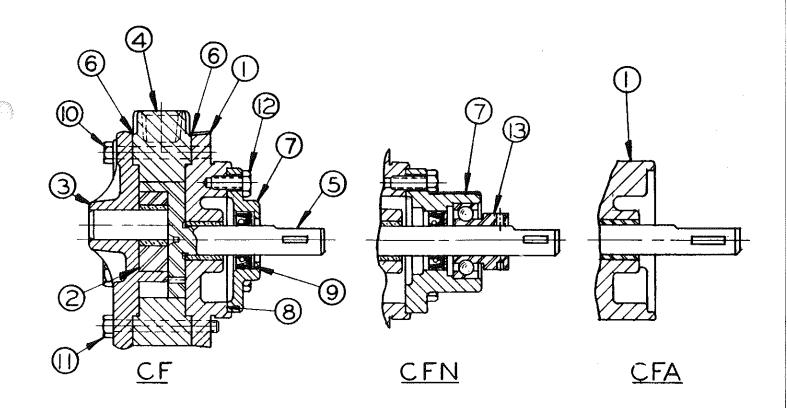
- a. Cover bolts need tightening, or cover gasket is defective.

  Check minimum gasket thickness as described under

  "Reassembly of Pump."
- b. Seal is defective or worn,



	REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST FOR MODEL CE & CEN PUMPS							
ITEM	PART	PART NAME	NO PER	RUNIT				
NO	NO	(SPECIFY PUMP SIZE & MODEL)	MODEL CE	MODEL CEN				
	2	BRACKET ASSEMBLY	!					
2	5	IDLER ASSEMBLY	1	1				
3	6	COVER ASSEMBLY						
4	22	HOUSING		1				
_5	24	ROTOR (CE 24)						
5	24	ROTOR (CEN24)						
6	34	GASKET	SPECIFY	PUMP SIZE				
7	68	HOUSING CAP (CE68)						
7	68	HOUSING CAP (CEN68)		1				
8	74	GASKET	1					
9	94	SHAFT SEALS						
10		COVER BOLTS	SPECIFY F	PUMP SIZE				
		CAP MOUNTING BOLTS	SPECIFY I	PUMP SIZE				
12		ADAPTER BALL BEARING		<u> </u>				



	REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST FOR MODEL CF CFA & CFN PUMPS									
ITEM	PART	PART NAME	NO,	PER L	INIT					
NO.	NO.	(SPECIFY PUMP SIZE & MODEL)	CF	CFN	CFA					
ŀ	2	BRACKET ASSEMBLY CF2	l							
	2	BRACKET ASSEMBLY CFA2			-					
2	5	IDLER ASSEMBLY								
3	6	COVER ASSEMBLY			1					
4	22	HOUSING								
5	24	ROTOR	j	1	1					
6	34	GASKET	4	4	4					
7	68	HOUSING CAP								
8	74	GASKET								
9	94	SHAFT SEAL		l						
10		COVER BOLTS	4	4	4					
		PUMP MOUNTING BOLTS	4	4	4					
12		CAP MOUNTING BOLTS	3	3						
13		ADAPTER BALL BEARING		1						

#### HANDLE WITH CARE

If it becomes necessary to remove pump from your equipment to return to the manufacturer, plugs should be inserted in the ports to prevent foreign material from getting into it. Tuthill pumps are precision-built and should be given every reasonable care.

These pumps should not be used for handling plain water, corrosive or abrasive liquids, or liquids not possessing adequate lubricity.



# TUTHILL PUMP COMPANY

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